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POLISH HYDROACOUSTIC ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF HERRING, SPRAT AND COD STOCKS IN ICES SUBDIVISIONS 25 AND 26 OF THE BALTIC CONDUCTED IN OCTODER 1994

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#### Abstract

Within an international program of the Baltic clupeoid fish assessment coordinated by the ICES Planning Group, the Polish research vessel "Baltica" carried out a hydroacoustic survey, devoted to herring and sprat in the ICES Subdivisions 25 and 26.

The survey covered the area of $14774 \mathrm{NM}^{2}$. Echosignals were integrated over 1204 one mile distances. Twenty nine control hauls with pelagic herring trawl were conducted. 9263 specimens of herring, 4612 of sprat and 73 of cod were measured. Otoliths from 1459 herring, 709 sprat and 73 cod for ageing were collected.

The estimated biomass density expressed in tonnes per $1 \mathrm{NM}^{2}$ equalled 30.1 tonnes for herring, 44.2 tonnes for sprat and 3.7 tonnes for cod. The results compared to data from October 1990 survey conducted from on board r.v. "Profesor Siedlecki", (Orlowski 1993) indicate a slight increase of the herring biomass density (by 1.9 tonnes), a significant increase of the sprat biomass density (by 26.7 tonnes) and also a large increase of the cod biomass density (by 2.3 tonnes). Distribution of the herring and sprat biomass has also exhibited some changes. Herring was less numerous in the Stupsk Furrow but was present in greater numbers in the Bornholm Deep. October sprat aggregations shifted northeastward. Cod caught with pelagic trawl appeared only in trace quantities in the Gdańsk Deep area.

The estimated herring and sprat biomass was recalculated into numbers at age using age-length key and mean weights for each ICES rectangle.


## Introduction

During 3 - 20 of October 1994 r.v. "Baltica" carried out its maiden hydroacoustic cruise. The survey was a part of an international program of the Baltic clupeoid fish assessment prepared by the ICES Planning Group for Hydroacoustic Surveys in the, Baltic (Anon. 1994). The main task of the cruise was assessment of herring and sprat stocks in terms of biomass and numbers in the ICES Subdivisions 25 and 26. The r.v."Baltica" survey continued the series of r.v. "Profesor Siedlecki" hydroacoustic surveys conducted during 1982-1990.

Equipment and survey method

Echosounding and echointegration were conducted during day and night continuously, using hydroacoustic system consisted of echosounder EK400, echointegrator QD and a PC. Echointegrator values referring to time periods equivalent to 1 NM distances covered by the vessel along the acoustic transect were recorded both as echodeflection and volume backscattering strength by recommended depth layers. The data together with mean depth of integrated layers were transferred from QD to PC and recorded on the hard disc. The vessel speed during echointegration was maintained within 8-10 knots depending on the sea state and wind speed.

The hydroacoustic system was calibrated using a standard copper sphere. The calibration was carried out next to the Swedish Island of Högön in the vicinity of Västervik harbour with assistance of dr Hakansson from Institute of Marine Research in Lysekil.

Control fishing

Control hauls were conducted only during daytime using midwater herring trawl WP $53 / 64$ provided with 11 mm mesh bar length in the codend. Vertical opening of the trawl equalled $17-36 \mathrm{~m}$ (mean 26 m ). Trawling speed was maintained at 3.5 knots. Standard trawling time of 30 minutes was followed. Two hauls per unit of survey area (ICES rectangle) was planned as a minimum required sampling density.

Area stratification and estimation of fish abundance in number

In accordance with the ICES Planning Group recommendations all survey results were recorded by ICES statistical rectangles. The parallel transect design was used, with equidistant spacing of approximately 15 NM , similar to that followed during the r.v.
"Profesor Siedlecki" cruises since 1982.
Fish abundance in numbers was calculated based on a total biomass estimate and mean individual weight of fish. The total biomass was estimated using Orlowski's method (1993). Target strength of 1 kg of herring and sprat was calculated applying the following formula:

$$
\mathrm{TS}_{\mathrm{kg}}=10 \mathrm{LOG}\left(1^{2} / \mathrm{w}\right)-41.2
$$

where:
1 - mean length in a rectangle (cm)
w - mean weight in a rectangle (grams)
The results of the calculations has been collated in the standard format recommended by the ICES Planning Group (Anon. 1994) and forwarded to the Group Chairman.

## Results

The survey track along which the echo was integrated and positions of the control hauls are presented in Fig. 1. The area of rectangles included in the echointegration amounted to 14774 $\mathrm{NM}^{2}$. Length of the vessel track covered with echointegration totalled 1365 NM but only 1204 NM were accepted for final analysis as elementary sampling distance units (ESDU).

In total 29 hauls were carried out of which 3 were rejected as not representative (Table 1). The index of rectangles coverage with control hauls equalled 1.7 (less than planned index of 2). The index of area coverage with representative acoustic transects amounted to $12.3 \mathrm{NM}^{2}$ per 1 ESDU (in 1990 $9.26 \mathrm{NM}^{2}$ ).

The greatest biomass of 653,522 tonnes constituted sprat (Tab. 2, Fig. 2 and 3 - created using SURFER Golden Software Inc.), one third of which was concentrated in rectangles 4064 and 4065. Herring biomass was estimated at 444, 284 tonnes. Near half of its biomass was confined to 3 rectangles in the northern part of the survey area. Cod biomass was estimated at 54,579 tonnes; almost all of it was found to be distributed in the Bornholm Deep.

The total length of sprat caught (Fig. 4) varied within the range from 6.5 cm to 16.5 cm . The Subdivision 25 apart from rectangles 3760 and 4062 was dominated by sprat of $12,5-15.0$ cm in length. In the two latter rectangles sprat of $7-9 \mathrm{~cm}$ were predominant while within the remaining rectangles sprat belonging to those length-classes were not numerous. The Subdivision 26 was dominated by sprat of $11-14 \mathrm{~cm}$.

Examination of the sprat age distribution (Fig. 5) also indicates differences between Subdivisions 25 and 26. In the

Subdivision 25 mainly sprat from age groups $2-4$ were taken except for rectangles 3760 and 4062 where sprat of the age group 0 were prevailing. In the Subdivision 26 younger (age groups 1 3) sprat were caught. Only in one rectangle (3764) a greater share of juvenile sprat ( $40 \%$ constituted age group 0) was found.

The total length of herring taken (Fig. 6 and 7) ranged from 7.5 , cm to 29.0 cm . Fish from 16.5 cm to 22.5 cm in length were predominant. A considerable number of juvenile herring from length classes $8-12 \mathrm{~cm}$ was found in rectangles 3760 and 3764. Results of age readings (Fig. 8 and 9) indicated that they were herring from 1994 year-class (age group 0). Catches in the remaining rectangles were dominated by 3,4 and 5 years old herring. An exception was age distribution in the rectangle 3863 where also age group 1 was quite abundant.

The estimated biomass of herring and sprat has been converted into numbers by successive age groups (Tab. 3 and 5). For each rectangle age-length keys and mean weights by age-groups were calculated (Tab. 4 and 5). That kind of presentation of the Baltic fish biomass hydroacoustic assessment survey results has been prepared in the SFI (Gdynia) for the first time.

In 1994, the percentage share of herring, sprat and cod in catches changed compared to 1990 (Fig. 10). A nearly stable distribution of the herring share in control hauls observed in 1990, changed towards a considerable increase of the herring proportion within rectangles of the Subdivision 25. In case of sprat an opposite trend took place i.e. their share has increased within rectangles of the Subdivision 26 . On the other hand, cod taken in the pelagic layers of the Subdivision 25 occurred in a greater share than during 1990 survey.

Following the change of the percentage share of herring, sprat and cod in catches from control hauls conducted in 1994, the pattern of biomass distribution in the Polish EEZ has also changed (Fig. 11). Compared to 1990, the sprat biomass in the Subdivisions 26 and 25 increased considerably. Large quantities of herring appeared in rectangles 4060, 4061 and 4062 outside of the Polish zone. However, within the zone the herring biomass dropped by about 6,500 tonnes, mainly within the central part of the zone. A considerable increase of the cod biomass was noted in the western part of the EEZ. An insignificant quantity of cod biomass occured in the Gdansk Deep (rectangle 3863).

In the Polish EEZ changes were also observed in the biomass distribution with regard to north-south (N-S) and west-east (W-E) direction (Fig. 12). The biomass distribution in the direction $N-S$ was analysed by summing up the estimated fish biomass, originated from rectangles having identical two initial numbers in the rectangle code. The distribution in the $W-E$ direction was estimated taking into account two last numbers in
the code. Compared to 1990, the presence of herring was much more distinctly marked in the western part of the surveyed area (e.g. rectangles $3760,3860,3960,4060$ - were conventionally depicted by **60) and to a lesser extent in the eastern part (rectangles **63, **64). With regard to N-S distribution a considerable increase of the herring biomass in the southern part (**38) was noted. Sprat biomass shifted northward (rectangle 39**) and castward (**62, *63). Cod shifted to a large extent to the southern part of $N-S$ direction and to the western part of the $\mathrm{W}-\mathrm{E}$ direction.

## Acknowledgments

Authors extend their thanks to dr N. Hakansson from the Swedish Institute of Marine Research in Lysekil for consultations as well for his participation in the calibration of the r/v "Baltica" acoustic system, and to dr A. Orlowski from SFI in Gdynia for his advice on the biomass calculation method.

## Summary

During 3 - 20 of October 1994 r.v. "Baltica" carried out its maiden hydroacoustic survey. The investigations were part of an international program of the Baltic clupeoid fish assessment prepared by the ICES Planning Group for Hydroacoustic Surveys. The main task of the cruise was assessment of herring and sprat stocks in terms of biomass and numbers in the ICES Subdivisions 25 and 26 (the southern Baltic).

The r.v."Baltica" survey continued the series of r.v. "Profesor Siedlecki" hydroacoustic cruises conducted during 1982-1990.

The survey covered the area of $14774 \mathrm{NM}^{2}$. Echosignals were integrated over 1204 one mile distances (ESDU). Twenty nine control hauls with midwater trawl were conducted. 9263 specimens of herring, 4612 of sprat and 73 of cod were measured. Otoliths from 1459 herring, 709 sprat and 73 cod were collected for ageing.

An insignificant increase of the herring biomass density from the level of $28.2 \mathrm{t} / \mathrm{NM}^{2}$ in 1990 to the level of $30.1 \mathrm{t} / \mathrm{NM}^{2}$ in 1994 was noted; moreover a considerable increase of the sprat biomass density from $17.5 \mathrm{t} / \mathrm{NM}^{2}$ to $44.2 \mathrm{t} / \mathrm{NM}^{2}$ as well as also marked augmentation of the cod biomass from 1.5 to $3.7 \mathrm{t} / \mathrm{NM}^{2}$, respectively, was observed.

Certain changes in the distribution of herring and sprat biomass compared to 1990 in the Polish EEZ has also occured. Relatively smaller quantities of herring were found in the Slupsk Furrow and greater in the southern part of the Bornholm

Deep. The October 1994 aggregations of sprat shifted northeastward. Pelagic biomass of cod moved to the western part of the $W$-E direction and to the southern part of the $N-S$ direction.

Catches from control hauls conducted in the Subdivision 25 were dominated with sprat of age groups 2-4 while in the Subdivision 26 predominated fish by one year younger. The juvenile sprat occurred in trace quantities in almost all rectangles of both Subdivisions but the southern part of the Bornholm Deep, Gulf of Gdansk and the southern part of Middle Bank where they prevailed. In the above mentioned areas juvenile herring was also present whereas in the remaining rectangles 3 , 4 and 5 years old herring dominated the control catches.

The estimated biomass of herring and sprat has been converted into numbers by succesive age groups. For each rectangle age-length keys and mean weights by age-groups were calculated. That kind of presentation of the Baltic fish biomass hydroacoustic assessment survey results has been prepared in the SFI for the first time.

## References

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Table 2. Fish density and biomass estimates by ICES squares
r.v. "Baltica", 3-20.10.1994, hydroacoustic survey

| ICES rectangle | Area <br> [NM^2] | $\begin{aligned} & \langle I\rangle \\ & {[\mathrm{mm}]} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \langle S v C> \\ & \text { [dB] } \end{aligned}$ | Biomass area density [ $\mathrm{t} / \mathrm{NH} \wedge 2$ ] |  |  | Herring | Biomass [ t ] <br> Sprat | Cod |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3760 | 685.0 | 62.40 | -46.58 | 6.25 | 25.89 | 25.02 | 4279.4 | 17736.3 | 17141.2 |
| 3764 | 162.7 | 69.23 | -46.14 | 1.89 | 71.25 | 0.00 | 307.0 | 11592.7 | 0.0 |
| 3860 | 1043.8 | 40.39 | -48.47 | 41.36 | 8.70 | 12.19 | 43167.0 | 9076.5 | 12727.9 |
| 3863 | 706.4 | 78.15 | -45.61 | 40.42 | 51.37 | 1.03 | 28555.4 | 36285.1 | 726.1 |
| 3864 | 946.1 | 59.37 | -46.80 | 52.86 | 36.36 | 0.30 | 50011.2 | 34402.3 | 288.0 |
| 3960 | 985.0 | 23.75 | -50.78 | 18.47 | 17.37 | 2.55 | 18190.4 | 17112.5 | 2511.1 |
| 3961 | 1032.2 | 39.81 | -48.54 | 23.77 | 36.13 | 1.51 | 24538.4 | 37292.5 | 1559.4 |
| 3962 | 1032.2 | 48.36 | -47.69 | 17.77 | 51.56 | 0.00 | 18341.2 | 53220.3 | 0.0 |
| 3963 | 1032.2 | 44.84 | -48.02 | 3.85 | 54.36 | 0.00 | 3978.1 | 56114.3 | 0.0 |
| 3964 | 1032.2 | 74.38 | -45.82 | 9.50 | 86.69 | 0.00 | 9802.7 | 89485.7 | 0.0 |
| 4060 | 1019.3 | 56.44 | -47.02 | 59.08 | 18.16 | 13.16 | 60221.5 | 18513.4 | 13417.4 |
| 4061 | 1019.3 | 50.54 | -47.50 | 65.59 | 16.21 | 6.09 | 66851.5 | 16518.0 | 6207.7 |
| 4062 | 1019.3 | 11.18 | -54.05 | 19.93 | 0.95 | 0.00 | 20318.7 | 964.1 | 0.0 |
| 4063 | 1019.3 | 46.60 | -47.85 | 21.37 | 41.33 | 0.00 | 21780.2 | 42132.2 | 0.0 |
| 4064 | 1019.3 | 107.75 | -44.21 | 72.24 | 81.98 | 0.00 | 73630.8 | 83560.5 | 0.0 |
| 4065 | 1019.3 | 102.24 | -44.44 | 0.31 | 127.06 | 0.00 | 310.9 | 129515.3 | 0.0 |
|  | 14773.6 |  |  | 30.07 | 44.24 | 3.69 | 444284 | 653522 | 54579 |





| Table 6. Estimated mean weight (in gramms) of sprat |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| r.v. "Baltica", 3-20.10.1994, hydroacoustic survey |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SD | Strata | Total | Age 0 | Age 1 | Age 2 | Age 3 | Age 4 | Age 5 | Age 6 | Age 7 | Age 8+ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 25 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 3760 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 11.7 | 16.3 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |  |
|  | 3860 | 13.7 | 4.2 | 13.9 | 16.8 | 18.1 | 19.1 | 20.2 | 21.7 | 20.8 | 0.0 |  |
|  | 3960 | 14.1 | 4.0 | 13.3 | 16.6 | 17.9 | 19.1 | 19.9 | 19.8 | 21.0 | 21.5 |  |
|  | 3961 | 15.6 | 4.5 | 10.0 | 14.5 | 15.4 | 17.2 | 19.6 | 15.8 | 20.0 | 0.0 |  |
|  | 3962 | 14.4 | 0.0 | 12.6 | 13.2 | 15.0 | 15.9 | 18.2 | 16.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |  |
|  | 4060 | 17.6 | 4.0 | 12.2 | 15.6 | 17.7 | 18.4 | 19.7 | 21.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |  |
|  | 4061 | 16.7 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 15.6 | 16.2 | 18.1 | 19.5 | 16.6 | 20.7 | 0.0 |  |
|  | 4062 | 4.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.5 | 16.7 | 17.2 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 0.0 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -26 | 3764 | 6.4 | 2.9 | 8.1 | 9.6 | 10.2 | 11.4 | 16.0 | 0.0 | 11.7 | 0.0 |  |
|  | 3863 | 11.6 | 4.4 | 9.5 | 11.4 | 13.7 | 13.3 | 18.1 | 17.1 | 0.0 | 17.4 |  |
|  | 3864 | 10.0 | 3.2 | 9.1 | 10.4 | 11.5 | 18.1 | 14.0 | 22.0 | 0.0 | 0.01 |  |
| $\square$ | 3963 | 13.4 | 3.4 | 10.9 | 12.7 | 13.8 | 16.1 | 17.4 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 0.01 |  |
|  | 3964 | 12.4 | 4.5 | 9.9 | 11.9 | 13.6 | 14.3 | 16.5 | 20.01 | 0.0 | 0.01 |  |
|  | 4063 | 12.2 | 2.8 | 9.9 | 11.6 | 13.1 | 13.9 | 15.2 | 13.71 | $1 \quad 0.0$ | 0.01 |  |
|  | 4064 | 11.7 | 4.2 | 10.5 | 11.9 | 12.7 | 16.5 | 17.6 | 17.6 | 0.0 | 0.01 |  |
|  | 4065 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 9.9 | 11.2 | 14.9 | 20.5 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Fig. 1. Location of acoustic samples and control hauls r.v. "Baltica", 3-20.10.1994, hydroacoustic survey


Fig. 2. Distribution of herring biomass ( $\mathrm{t} / \mathrm{NM}^{2}$ )
r.v. "Baltica", 3-20.10.1994, hydroacoustic survey


Fig. 3. Distribution of sprat biomass $\left(\mathrm{t} / \mathrm{NM}^{2}\right)$
r.v. "Baltica", 3-20.10.1994, hydroacoustic survey



Fig. 4. Length distribution of sprat by rectangles

## Subdivision 25

3760

## $\begin{array}{r}100 \\ 80 \\ 60 \\ 40 \\ 20 \\ 0 \\ \hline\end{array} \mathbf{0}_{0}$ <br> 3860



3960


3961


3962


4060

4061.


4062


Subdivision 26


3963


3964





Fig. 5. Age distribution of sprat by rectangles


3860


3960


3961



4060


4061


4062


Fig. 6. Length distribution of herring by rectangles in Subdivision 25


3863


3864


3963


4063


4064


4065


Fig. 7. Length distribution of herring by rectangles in Subdivision 26

3760


3860


3960


3961


3962


4060


4061


4062


Fig. 8. Age distribution of herring by rectangles in Subdivision 25


Fig. 9. Age distribution of herring by rectangles in Subdivision 26



## Herring



Sprat


Cod


Fig. 11. Hydroacoustic estimates of herring, sprat and cod biomass ( $t$ ) in the Polish EEZ by rectangles in 1994 compared to those of 1990

## Herring



## Sprat



Cod


- 1994, r.v. "Baltica" biomass estimate
$\square-1990$, r.v. "Profesor Siedlecki" biomass estimate

Fig. 12. Changes in the distribution of the herring, sprat and co biomass in the Polish EEZ in 1990 and 1994 in N-S and W-E directions

